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EXAMINER	
DIVINE, LUCAS	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

DATE MAILED: 01/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/001,411	SU, JASON T.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lucas Divine	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 October 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *31 October 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7/5/05*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1 – 27 pending.

IDS/1449

2. Items marked as not considered by Examiner on 1449 dated 7/5/05 were not submitted by applicant for consideration.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 10/20/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to applicant's arguments on page 10 that claim 1 is allowable due to the new limitations.

In reply, Examiner submits that Silva teaches the new limitations of claim 1, including **wherein the event sequence includes at least one verification event, the at least one verification event comprising at least one task performed to verify successful access to a network page** (p 41 and 43, examples include: verifying the 'intended page', locating [verifying] the correct objects, verifying in checking the pages over, determining if able to locate an object [can be a webpage] involved in a recorded action, reporting back of verifying can be "not found" – incorporated by reference article includes on page 11 the discussion of using the recording for web site testing, which includes verification of correct web page access, also on pages 14 and 15, the matches are checked for ensuring the recording is correct, also the onload

handler to detect when the page has been completely loaded, see further on pages 11, 14, and 15); **and reproducing the events of the event sequence to obtain access to the content item** (automatically retrieving and formatting desired content, paragraphs 0010, 0027, 0038, 0022, step 602 Fig. 6 discussed in paragraph 0057, Fig. 10), **wherein the events of the event sequence comprise the entry of authentication information** (Silva discusses authentication in Fig. 3 [see the 'My Stuff' personal login on Travelocity in the upper right, filling out firms [503, 903], see also paragraphs 23, 28, 30, 36, 55, and 57 that discuss, among other things, authentication, using passwords to authenticate, passwords to access a bank account, accessing sensitive information, parameters that can be used in authentication – WebVCR article further teaches logging in during the recorded session on pages 2-4) **and the at lease one verification event is performed after the entry of the authentication information** (the checking of pages etc. as discussed above happen at before and after authentication because at each step verification can occur, especially at the final steps for the final content, which is the most necessary, see p 41, 43).

Thus the 102 and 103 rejections are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1 – 7 and 9 – 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Silva et al. (US 2002/0054090).

Regarding claim 1, Silva teaches **an automated data access method, comprising:**

identifying a content item to be accessed for a publication (paragraph 0027 discusses the actual step where a user identifies the content they wish to access for a published content on a webpage; step 504 discussed in paragraph 0056; other areas discussing content are 0003, 0009-0010, 0021-0023, 0033, 0043 [content as a column], 0047, Fig. 9);

identifying an event sequence associated with the content item that is employed to access the content item (event sequence called a 'Web view' at some points and 'smart bookmark' at others, taught as being accessed 'identified' in paragraphs 0027, 0029, 0036, 0022, 0026, step 601 Fig. 6 discussed in paragraph 0057, Fig. 10), **wherein the event sequence includes at least one verification event, the at least one verification event comprising at least one task performed to verify successful access to a network page** (p 41 and 43, examples include: verifying the 'intended page', locating [verifying] the correct objects, verifying in checking the pages over, determining if able to locate an object [can be a webpage] involved in a recorded action, reporting back of verifying can be "not found" – incorporated by reference article includes on page 11 the discussion of using the recording for web site testing, which includes verification of correct web page access, also on pages 14 and 15, the matches are checked for ensuring the recording is correct, also the onload handler to detect when the page has been completely loaded, see further on pages 11, 14, and 15); **and**

reproducing the events of the event sequence to obtain access to the content item (automatically retrieving and formatting desired content, paragraphs 0010, 0027, 0038, 0022,

step 602 Fig. 6 discussed in paragraph 0057, Fig. 10), **wherein the events of the event sequence comprise the entry of authentication information** (Silva discusses authentication in Fig. 3 [see the 'My Stuff' personal login on Travelocity in the upper right, filling out firms [503, 903], see also paragraphs 23, 28, 30, 36, 55, and 57 that discuss, among other things, authentication, using passwords to authenticate, passwords to access a bank account, accessing sensitive information, parameters that can be used in authentication – WebVCR article further teaches logging in during the recorded session on pages 2-4) **and the at lease one verification event is performed after the entry of the authentication information** (the checking of pages etc. as discussed above happen at before and after authentication because at each step verification can occur, especially at the final steps for the final content, which is the most necessary, see p 41, 43).

Note: Silva incorporates the reference "Automating Web Navigation with the WebVCR" *in paragraph 0024 for further examples of the recording process of Silva. Examiner has included said reference with this Action for applicant to review.*

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, Silva teaches **detecting a sequence mismatch while reproducing the events of the event sequence that precludes access to the content item** (detect and report page structure errors when the player is not able to locate an object in the recorded action, paragraphs 0043, 0041, and 0031).

Regarding claim 3, which depends from claim 2, Silva teaches **detecting the sequence mismatch while reproducing the events of the event sequence that precludes access to the content item further comprises detecting an absence of an element in a network page** (paragraphs 0041, 0043, and 0031).

Regarding claim 4, which depends from claim 2, Silva teaches **detecting the sequence mismatch while reproducing the events of the event sequence that precludes access to the content item further comprises detecting a failure to access a predefined page** (paragraphs 0041, 0043, and 0031).

Regarding claim 5, which depends from claim 2, Silva teaches **informing a user that the content item could not be accessed using the event sequence** (notifying the user, paragraph 0043).

Regarding claim 6, which depends from claim 1, Silva teaches **detecting an absence of an element from a predefined location on a network page; and identifying the element in a new location on the network page** (paragraph 0041).

Regarding claim 7, which depends from claim 1, Silva teaches **accessing the content item; and formatting a publication that includes the content item** (paragraphs 0006, 0010, 0037, 0053, and 0057 teach formatting the publication content for the client).

Regarding claim 9, claim 9 employs code to complete all the same method steps as are claimed in method claim 1. Silva in Fig. 1 teaches the steps of claim 1 all being conducted in a computing system, and steps shown in Figs. 5 and 6 are implemented in the computing system. For example, web view server executes identifying the content item based on a remote user input. Thus, the instruction steps of code claim 9 are rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 10, which depends from claim 9, the code steps of claim 10 are the same as those implemented in method claim 2. Thus, claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 2.

Regarding claim 10, which depends from claim 9, the code steps of claim 10 are the same as those implemented in method claim 2. Thus, claim 10 is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 2.

Regarding claim 11, which depends from claim 10, the code steps of claim 11 are the same as those implemented in method claim 3. Thus, claim 11 is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 3.

Regarding claim 12, which depends from claim 10, the code steps of claim 12 are the same as those implemented in method claim 4. Thus, claim 12 is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 4.

Regarding claim 13, which depends from claim 10, the code steps of claim 13 are the same as those implemented in method claim 5. Thus, claim 13 is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 5.

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 9, the code steps of claim 14 are the same as those implemented in method claim 6. Thus, claim 14 is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 6.

Regarding claim 15, Silva teaches **a system for automated data access, comprising:**

means for identifying a content item to be accessed (paragraph 0027 discusses where a user identifies the content they wish to access for a published content on a webpage; step 504

discussed in paragraph 0056; other areas discussing content are 0003, 0009-0010, 0021-0023, 0033, 0043 [content as a column], 0047, Fig. 9);

means for identifying an event sequence associated with the content item that is employed to access the content item (event sequence called a 'Web view' at some points and 'smart bookmark' at others, taught as being accessed 'identified' in paragraphs 0027, 0029, 0036, 0022, 0026, step 601 Fig. 6 discussed in paragraph 0057, Fig. 10) **wherein the event sequence includes at least one verification event, the at least one verification event comprising at least one task performed to verify successful access to a network page** (p 41 and 43, examples include: verifying the 'intended page', locating [verifying] the correct objects, verifying in checking the pages over, determining if able to locate an object [can be a webpage] involved in a recorded action, reporting back of verifying can be "not found" – incorporated by reference article includes on page 11 the discussion of using the recording for web site testing, which includes verification of correct web page access, also on pages 14 and 15, the matches are checked for ensuring the recording is correct, also the onload handler to detect when the page has been completely loaded, see further on pages 11, 14, and 15) **and**

means for reproducing a number of events in the event sequence to obtain access to the content item (automatically retrieving and formatting desired content, paragraphs 0010, 0027, 0038, 0022, step 602 Fig. 6 discussed n paragraph 0057, Fig. 10), **wherein the events of the event sequence comprise the entry of authentication information** (Silva discusses authentication in Fig. 3 [see the 'My Stuff' personal login on Travelocity in the upper right, filling out firms [503, 903], see also paragraphs 23, 28, 30, 36, 55, and 57 that discuss, among other things, authentication, using passwords to authenticate, passwords to access a bank

account, accessing sensitive information, parameters that can be used in authentication – WebVCR article further teaches logging in during the recorded session on pages 2-4) **and the at lease one verification event is performed after the entry of the authentication information** (the checking of pages etc. as discussed above happen at before and after authentication because at each step verification can occur, especially at the final steps for the final content, which is the most necessary, see p 41, 43).

Regarding claim 16, which depends from claim 15, Silva teaches **means for detecting a sequence mismatch while reproducing the events of the event sequence that precludes access to the content item** (detect and report page structure errors when the player is not able to locate an object in the recorded action, paragraphs 0043, 0041, and 0031).

Regarding claim 17, which depends from claim 15, Silva teaches **means for detecting an absence of an element from a predefined location on a network page; and means for identifying the element in a new location on the network page** (paragraph 0041).

Regarding claim 18, **a method for establishing automated data access to a network page, comprising:**

identifying a starting network page for an event sequence recording session (step 502 of Fig. 5, paragraphs 0027, 0056);

opening the event sequence recording session (paragraph 0027, the recording session is opened by clicking the Record button); **and**

recording a number of events that occur during an access of the network page (step 503 of Fig. 5, paragraphs 0027, 0056, 0029 0024, 0025), **wherein the events include an entry**

of authentication information to access a network page (Silva discusses authentication in Fig. 3 [see the 'My Stuff' personal login on Travelocity in the upper right, filling out firms [503, 903], see also paragraphs 23, 28, 30, 36, 55, and 57 that discuss, among other things, authentication, using passwords to authenticate, passwords to access a bank account, accessing sensitive information, parameters that can be used in authentication – WebVCR article further teaches logging in during the recorded session on pages 2-4), **and at least one of the events comprises a verification event, the verification event comprising at least one task performed to verify a successful access to the network page** (p 41 and 43, examples include: verifying the 'intended page', locating [verifying] the correct objects, verifying in checking the pages over, determining if able to locate an object [can be a webpage] involved in a recorded action, reporting back of verifying can be "not found" – incorporated by reference article includes on page 11 the discussion of using the recording for web site testing, which includes verification of correct web page access, also on pages 14 and 15, the matches are checked for ensuring the recording is correct, also the onload handler to detect when the page has been completely loaded, see further on pages 11, 14, and 15) **upon the entry of the authentication information** (the checking of pages etc. as discussed above happen at before and after authentication because at each step verification can occur, especially at the final steps for the final content, which is the most necessary, see p 41, 43).

Regarding claim 19, which depends from claim 18, Silva teaches **storing the number of events as an event sequence** (paragraph 0027, specifically 'Web view, which can be saved' and uploaded to the Web view server).

Regarding claim 20, which depends from claim 18, Silva teaches **recording a selection of the network page to be automatically accessed** (step 503, wherein he browses to the final page containing desired information; paragraphs 0027, 0029, 0056).

Regarding claim 21, which depends from claim 18, Silva teaches **recording a selection of a network page that is to be verified when accessed** (paragraph 0030, wherein pages with forms and password information can be selected and the forms and passwords regarding access to a page can be verified during the processes of recording and replaying).

Regarding claim 22, which depends from claim 18, Silva teaches **closing the event sequence recording session upon a selection of a last network page to be automatically accessed** (paragraph 0027, specifically 'When the desired page is reached, he hits the Stop button').

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silva as applied to claims 1 and 7 above, and further in view of Lopresti et al. (US 5754308).

Regarding claim 8, which depends from claim 7, while Silva expressly teaches transmitting formatted online content to a client for displaying, Silva does not specifically teach that the content is a document to be printed.

It is well known in the art and Lopresti teaches that online content can include documents for retrieving and printing (Fig. 2, Fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that online content can include online documents to be printed out as taught by Lopresti. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to print out information that was posted online. For example, another user across the country posts a document, and a remote user locally wants to have a hard copy of it, retrieving and printing of such a document would allow the user to do so.

3. Claims 23 – 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silva and its incorporated reference 'Automating Web Navigation with the WebVCR'.

Regarding claim 23, Silva teaches **a program** (applet 100 is the recorder that has code for all of the steps below, paragraph 0027) **embodied on a computer readable medium for establishing automated data access to a network page, comprising:**

code that generates a set of event recording interface components on a display device (for example record, play, and stop buttons discussed in paragraph 0027, standard buttons in WebVCR as discussed in paragraphs 0024 and 0025);

code that opens an event sequence recording session at a starting network page in response to a start input (paragraph 0027, specifically 'He then goes to the main Travelocity Web site, hits the Record button on the applet, and browses to the itinerary page. .As soon as the Record button is clicked, the applet transparently records all his actions.');

code that records a number of network page access events that occur during an access of the network page (paragraph 0027, specifically 'As soon as the Record button is

clicked, the applet transparently records all his actions.', step 503, paragraphs 0028, 0029 and 0056 as well) **wherein the events include an entry of authentication information to access a network page** (Silva discusses authentication in Fig. 3 [see the 'My Stuff' personal login on Travelocity in the upper right, filling out firms [503, 903], see also paragraphs 23, 28, 30, 36, 55, and 57 that discuss, among other things, authentication, using passwords to authenticate, passwords to access a bank account, accessing sensitive information, parameters that can be used in authentication – WebVCR article further teaches logging in during the recorded session on pages 2-4), **and at least one of the events comprises a verification event, the verification event comprising at least one task performed to verify a successful access to the network page** (p 41 and 43, examples include: verifying the 'intended page', locating [verifying] the correct objects, verifying in checking the pages over, determining if able to locate an object [can be a webpage] involved in a recorded action, reporting back of verifying can be "not found" – incorporated by reference article includes on page 11 the discussion of using the recording for web site testing, which includes verification of correct web page access, also on pages 14 and 15, the matches are checked for ensuring the recording is correct, also the onload handler to detect when the page has been completely loaded, see further on pages 11, 14, and 15) **upon the entry of the authentication information** (the checking of pages etc. as discussed above happen at before and after authentication because at each step verification can occur, especially at the final steps for the final content, which is the most necessary, see p 41, 43) **wherein the verification event is recorded upon a manipulation of a verification one of the event recording interface components** (recording interface components shown in Figs. 4 and 5 of WebVCR document); **and**

code that closes the event sequence recording session in response to a close input (paragraph 0027, specifically 'When the desired page is reached, he hits the Stop button').

As discussed above, Silva and the WebVCR article incorporated by reference teach verifying the site pages and also using verification in web site testing (page 11, 14, and 15 of WebVCR). Since verifying is a specific step that is important to the operation of the recorded operations that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that one of the buttons in Fig. 4 of WebVCR could be a verification button to set up specific times that a verification is important. For example, verifying that sensitive information correctly loads to make sure that it will load correctly in the future. That specific complex pages load correctly and will in the future. To verify if the links or other items on a page are correct before providing to the user, and if not, issuing the "not found" to the user. Thus the motivations for being able to place verification steps at specific points in the recorded sequence would have been to allow the user more control over making sure the recorded sequence works correctly according to what the user's needs and wants may be.

Regarding claim 24, which depends from claim 23, Silva teaches **storing the number of events as an event sequence** (paragraph 0027, specifically 'Web view, which can be saved' and uploaded to the Web view server).

Regarding claim 25, which depends from claim 23, Silva teaches **code that records a selection of the network page to be automatically accessed** (step 503, wherein he browses to the final page containing desired information; paragraphs 0027, 0029, 0056).

Regarding claim 26, which depends from claim 23, Silva teaches **code that records a selection of an intermediate network page that is to be verified when accessed** (paragraph

0030, wherein pages with forms and password information can be selected and the forms and passwords regarding access to a page can be verified during the processes of recording and replaying).

Regarding claim 27, which depends from claim 23, Silva teaches **code that records a number of elements in the intermediate network page to be verified in an event sequence** (paragraph 0030, wherein forms and passwords need to be verified and can be saved in advance for the event sequence).

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

KING Y. POON
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lucas Divine whose telephone number is 571-272-7432. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Lucas Divine
Examiner
Art Unit 2624

ljd

KING Y. POON
PRIMARY EXAMINER